OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1749. [N°. 257.]

Hic ſegetes, illic veniunt felicius Uvæ:
Arborei fœtus alibi, atque injuſſa virescunt
Gramina. VIRG.

WHEN our Superiors at the Helm of public Affairs do happen to deviate into ſomething for the public Good, it would be ungenerous not to take Notice of it; as they have hitherto given us very little Trouble that way, and are likely to be altogether as ſparing for the future; if we except what I am going to mention as truly deſerving Praiſe and public Thanks.

It muſt give every true Lover of his Country great Satisfaction to find that Capt. *Coram*'s Project, for peopling and improving of *Nova Scotia*, is reſumed. I think there has been no leſs than two or three Attempts made for this Purpoſe, ſince that Country came into our Poſſeſſion, and yet all of them proved abortive; whether owing to the baleful Hands of *Jobbers*, or Unſkilfulneſs, I know not: But the moſt likely Time of ſucceeding, was a little before that inauſpicious Project upon *Florida* was injudiciouſly prefered to it; on which the Government has been drawn in to laviſh away, from Time to Time, above Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds, without the Value of one ſingle Shilling in Return, or any ways benefiting the People, who have been miſled to embark in that hopeleſs Enterprize: if we except a few who dextrouſly got into the Management of it.

The Country itſelf is barren and unprofitable, and never likely to become capable of any Manner of Improvement; and if it were, the ſingle Inconvenience of it's being put under a *military Government* was enough of itſelf to balk it; as ſuch a Government is altogether inconſiſtent with the Genius of Trade and a free People. My Objection does not take it's Riſe from that particular Government, but extends to all *military Governments* whereſoever, belonging to this *free Nation*. 'Tis true, we have but very few of them, and I wiſh heartily we had ſtill leſs, or rather none at all. Tho' I am no Advocate for putting *military* Gentlemen into *Governments*, I would not have it underſtood, that I mean to have a Negative put upon them, under the Eſtabliſhment of a *civil Adminiſtration*; for we have Inſtances where many of them have not behaved ill. 'Tis not the Perſon or the Profeſſion, but the Power of a *military Governor* that I contend againſt, as it is pernicious to civil Society, Liberty and a Spirit of Induſtry; as it always wears Hands of Iron, and too often a Head partaking not a little of the Quality of Lead, with a Heart as dure as the excreſſent Knob of an Oak. Such an abſolute Governor, as he is ſo uſed to command and be commanded, that as he implicitly obeys in his military Station, he expects no leſs than implicit Obedience from all Kinds and Denominations of People, within the Extent of his arbitrary Power.

Among a thouſand Inſtances of Cruelty and Oppreſſion, I will only mention that very rigorous one which happen'd under a late *military Government* at *Gibraltar*, to a helpleſs, inoffenſive Carpenter, who had the Misfortune to come home a little unſeaſonably, and catch a *Lobſter* (as the Sailors call a Soldier of all Ranks) of the loweſt Order of Commiſſioned Officers, *upon Duty* with his Wife. This low Mechanic had the *Preſumption* to reſiſt in Defence of his Marriage-Bed, and make this Man of Honour *diſmount Guard*, with a Cuff or two about the Ears. The *honourable* Governor thought fit to interpoſe his unlimited Authority, in Favour of the *Creature of his Cloth* againſt the unhallowed Hands of an inſolent Artificer. He cauſed him inſtantly to be brought forth, ſtript, and tied to the *Halberd*, where he received upon his naked Back no leſs than 300 mercileſs Laſhes, by the Order of that cruel Tyrant, in the Preſence of the whole rejoicing Garriſon, and I think of the Tyrant himſelf, exulting in the Tortures and Agonies of the poor ſuffering Victim, wallowing in his Blood and piteouſly groaning out for Mercy, under the Extremities of unutterable Pain.

'Tis true, the Laws of his Country gave this poor mangled Wretch, ſome Years after, a Verdict for 700*l.* by way of Damages, in an Action brought and tried againſt this *Butcher* of human Kind, or rather, as *Oroonoko* is made to ſay in Contempt and Deteſtation of his Tormentor, *this Governor!* But whether the unhappy Sufferer received this Reparation which his Country gave him, or whether he was overpowered afterwards by Might and Litigation, I do not know.

Here I will ſtop a little to remind my Countrymen of the Utility of *civil Government* and the Laws of their Country, which repairs the Injured in Damages, however low their Situation may be in Life, againſt the Oppreſſion of thoſe who riot in the Inſolence of Power and Place. Let all thoſe who caval by Rote againſt the Laws of the Land, from this Inſtance of Juſtice, learn to be more candid than to revile the Bulwarks of their Protection: Tho' I muſt own, I never knew any Perſon inveigh againſt the Law louder than thoſe who are curſt with the ſame arbitrary Diſpoſition as actuated *this Governor*, I have been mentioning; or whoſe Conſciouſneſs or Miſdeeds give them the like uneaſy Apprehenſions of Chaſtiſement from the Law, as Children are under from the Rod. Tho' it muſt be owned, the Laws, as they are ſometimes adminiſtered and practiſed, are very grievous, and become frequently Engines of Oppreſſion, and ſometimes of Deſtruction, in the Hands of Might and Malice; as I may perhaps at another Time remark, without Favour or Fear.

Under a *military Government* what Man in his Senſes would therefore live? If I am anſwered, that the *French* and *Spaniſh* Colonies are under the like Government, and yet ſeldom complain; I muſt reply, that tho' I admit of the Truth of it, yet the *French* Governments are much more mildly adminiſtered than ours, and the *Spaniards* are ſtill more gentle and tender over their Colonies than even the *French*, as they make a Point of protecting, nouriſhing and encouraging their *Settlements* all over the World. That theſe are Facts is notorious: But why a Native of the free Government of *Great Britain* ſhould rule more *rigorouſly*, *extortionarily*, and *corruptly*, than one nurſed up under *Gallic* or *Iberian* Dictates of arbitrary Power, is a Secret yet to learn; unleſs it may be urged, that the *Engliſh* partake ſo much ſtill of the Nature of the *Germans*, from whom they derive, ſo as to copy after their unbounded Luſt of Gain; for it muſt be allowed, from very recent Inſtances, that the *Germans* make the moſt arbitrary and lawleſs *Governors* in the known World.

But another Cauſe may be aſſigned, with great Probability; for an arbitrary Prince has the Power to puniſh at Will, and as he very ſeldom ſuffers a Subject to become arbitrary too, he is ſure ſooner or later to puniſh thoſe that are, who being never free from Apprehenſions of that kind are very cautious how they tranſgreſs. But the Sovereign of a free Government puniſhes always by Laws, which are adminiſtered by his Delegates and often perverted by Uncertainties, Delays and Corruption, and ſo gives the Delinquent a very good Chance of eſcaping with Impunity. This is no doubt one Ingredient of Encouragement towards a corrupt and wicked Adminiſtration in our *Governors* abroad.

The Directors of our public Affairs had no doubt the Pride, the Inſolence, and iniquitous Self-Intereſt of a *military Government* in their Eye, when they reſolved to eſtabliſh a CIVIL GOVERNMENT in *Nova Scotia*. It gives therefore great Hopes, if not plain Demonſtration, that this ſalutary Scheme is meant for the general Good, and not for a *private Job*, to enrich ſome inſidious Undertakers and Adherents of Power. It ſeems to be conſiderately and wiſely framed, as well to reward Particulars as to ſtrengthen the Power of *Great-Britain* in *America*. The weary Veteran, who fought bravely for his Country, will here find an Aſylum, and enjoy himſelf in Reflection that the Benefit of his Labours will be wholly his own: His Sword will be turned into a Plowſhare; while the Implements of Peace, the Spade and the Sickle, will more uſefully employ his Hand and pleaſe his Mind. He will ſee himſelf in his declining Age in Poſſeſſion of a competent Tract of Land, the generous Bounty of his King and his Country, in Reward of the Toils of his Youth! He will ſee his Family decently provided for, and not only abound with the Sufficiencies of Life, but with a grateful Overplus likewiſe.

'Tis hoped all Denominations of People will find their Account in cloſing in with the public Invitation, which is made as well as calculated for their future Happineſs in this troubleſome World. It is not beneath the Acceptance of ſuch Gentlemen to whom theſe Climes have been adverſe, whom Malice purſues, whom Oppreſſion has rendered uneaſy, whom Might overcomes and Perſecution and Injuſtice deſtroy. Shall we buſy, worry, teaze, and perhaps ruin, ourſelves in contentious Law-Suits here for a few Acres of Ground, a few Parcels of Effects, or a few Pounds of Money; when ſo many Acres, in a Country very little, if any thing, inferior to our own, await our Pleaſure and tempt our Care, with an aſſured Promiſe of a grateful Return for an eaſy Toil; where we may gain Effects of more Value by an honeſt Induſtry, in leſs than half the Time ſpent and thrown away, perhaps in endeavouring to recover what we are contending for by tedious and expenſive Suits at Law here?

To the Brave, whom Fortune has dealt with but ſparingly; to the Experienced in the Theory or Practice of Sciences, whoſe Merit a degenerate Age overlooks; to the ingenious Artizan; to the mercantile Accomptant; to the Artificer or Handicraftſman; to the careful Huſbandman, and to the painful Labourer, the proffered Country and the Terms are worth conſidering. A new Scene of Life opens to their Hands, and *Amalthea* preſents them with her Horn of Plenty.

However acceptable the Encouragements may be from the Government, Lands, Tools and Implements, a Maintenance for the firſt Year, Protection and Security to them

and their Posterity for ever in their Possessions against Invasions from *European* Enemies on the Side of the Sea, and Surprize from the *Indians* by Land! yet there can be no Advantage comparable with that of the CIVIL GOVERNMENT, which is to be established there to protect them against themselves, and ascertain the Boundaries of Right and Wrong among them; to humble and restrain the Proud and Contentious, sustain the Helpless, promote the Industrious, and punish the Idle and the Wicked.

There is no Doubt but Care will be taken to prevent Encroachments from the *military*, upon the *civil*, Power; so as they may not interfere with one another in their respective Spheres, so as the first may be obedient to the Laws, and so as the last may be just, faithful, and courageous, in the Administration of Justice, without any other Fear than that of doing ill only. To what a thriving Pitch may this most promising Colony attain, and how happy may the People be from the natural Endowments and Advatanges of the Country by Land and Sea, cultivated and improved by the Hands of Industry and Art, if it be permitted to go on as proposed, and meets with no Interruption from detestable *Jobbers* and self-interested Wretches, who frequently buz about a Ministry, and mislead them in the most laudable Intentions with the false Lights and unmeaning Jargon of mistic Calculations and plausible refined Impossibilities? Ill Fate attend the Man, however dignify'd or distinguished, who meditates dishoneſt Gain to himself or his Dependents, in Prejudice of this *Infant Colony*; and beggar'd and thriftless may that profligate Wretch forever be, who opens his Mouth with avaricious Threats to vote with his Conscience (as they phrase it) at the next Debate, if the M***r refuses to *quarter* him upon the *Appointments* intended for the Encouragement of this new Settlement, under the auspicious Umbrage of CIVIL GOVERNMENT, this first Production of our Infant Peace! which, if honestly and happily conducted, may recompence all our Losses occasioned by the Mismanagement of the War.

Erratum, *in our last*; *Col.* 1. *Line* 31. *for*, rise from itself, *read*, rise and form itself.

LONDON.

Richard Haddock, Esq; late Comptoller of the Navy, who resigned his Post last Week to Savage Mostyn, Esq; is to have a Pension during his Life.

We hear that the Bridge cross the Thames in Surry to Shepperton in Middlesex, is now passable for all Sorts of Carriages.

John Tucker, Esq; Deputy Treasurer of the Navy, under the Hon. Geo. Doddington, Esq; has resigned.

Serjeant Silk, late of the First Regiment of Foot, is appointed Lieutenant of a Company of Invalids at Portsmouth. He had a Hand shot off at the Battle of Fontenoy.

Capt. Morrice is appointed Gentleman Usher to their Royal Highnesses, in the room of Henry Villars, Esq; who has resigned.

Wednesday was held at the Foundling-Hospital the General Meeting of the Governors afeer Lady Day, appointed by his Majesty's Charter, when the following Gentlemen were elected Governors of the said Hospital, viz. George Bryant, Esq; Mr. Baron Clive, Mr. Robert Dingley, Mr. Richard Eastland, Wm Leybourne, Esq; Daniel Lock, Esq; and Ralph Willett, Esq; and several Benefactions were given, and a Bank Note of 20l. found in one of the Charity Boxes.

We have Advice from Newmarket, that there never was known such a numerous Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen as the present; and that

On Monday three Horses three Horses started for the Fifty Guinea Plate, which was won by Mr. Panton's Horse Bustard; they came in as follows:

	1H.	2H.	3H.
Mr. Panton's Bustard ——	3	1	1
Ld Gower's Grey Horse, Little John	2	2	2
Mr. Greville's Horse, Pickle	1	3	Dr

On Tuesday three Horses started for the Fifty Guinea Plate, which was won by the Duke of Ancaster's Grey Horse, Viper.

Duke of Ancaster's Grey Horse	1
Mr. Meredith's Horse, Stump	2
Mr. Greville's Horse, Noble	3

The Odds were four to one on Mr. Greville's Horse at starting.

The following Horses are entered to run for the King's Plate:

Earl of Portmore's Highlander.
Mr. Panton's Stadtholder.
Sir Marmaduke Wyvill's All-Fours.

Thursday 7-Night Mr. Panton's Veteran run against Mr. Greville's Phœnix four Miles, for 100 Guineas, and won by the former.

We hear that the Rehearsal and Feast of the Sons of the Clergy are to be on the 18th and 20th of this Month.

We hear from Oxford, that at the Opening of Dr. Radcliff's Library, which is certainly fixed for Thursday the 13th of April, there will be Oratorio's performed in the Theatre; a very numerous Band of Musicians being already engaged, and a Stage erected for that Purpose.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Albany Sloop of War into Commission, and given the Command to Capt. John Rous; the said Sloop sails with Admiral Hawke to Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia.

The Baggage of the Earl of Holderness is getting ready to be shipt for Holland, where his Lordship is going Ambassador.

Tuesday last was married at Hackney, Mr. Cordell, an eminent Hamburgh Merchant, to Miss Churchill, a near Relation to the late Duchess of Marlborough, a beautiful young Lady with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

Wednesday died, at his House in Devonshire-Square, in the 67th Year of his Age, Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt. Alderman of Bridge Ward without, and Father of the City, Vice-President of the Hon. the Artillery Company, and Colonel of the Green Regiment of Trained. And

We hear that if Sir John Thompson takes Bridge Ward without, Peter Thomas, Esq; an eminent Wine Merchant, Director of the Bank, and one of the Common Council of Candlewick Ware, will be chosen Alderman of the said Ward, in the room of Sir John Thompson.

Last Saturday died at Bromley in Kent, Mr. Haytor, a wealthy Grazier, reckoned worth 20000 l.

Monday a Man, pretty well dress'd, met a Gentlewoman at the upper End of Threadneedle-street, by Bishopsgate-street, and taking hold of one of her Ruffles, said, *Madam, this is Cambric.* On which she pushed him from her, and bid him go about his Business. This little Struggle soon gathered People round them, who soon understood the Affair; for the Word *Informer* (a Word so hateful to an English Mob) was no sooner uttered than to it they went, and began hauling the Man, 'till they tore almost all his Cloaths off his Back. They then rolled him in the Channel, 'till he was all over Mud; and, to close the Scene, four or five Carmen, not in the gentlest Manner, disciplin'd him with their Whips; so that at last, even the Mob relented and pitied him, and made a Lane for him to get off, thro' which however he could not run without a few tender Kicks and Cuffs, attended with a general admonishing Hiss. But

On Tuesday another Man, snatching off a Woman's Cap, near Soho, under the same Pretence, met a harder Fate; for as soon as the Mob, which quickly assembled, discovered him to be an Informer, they dispensed their Lashes of Indignation so liberally on him, that, willing to secure himself from such severe Treatment or any other ugly Accident for the future, he died the same Night. And

Wednesday last an Informer attacked a young Gentlewoman in Picadilly, by seizing her by the Arm, insisting, her Ruffles were Cambric, and that she should go along with him; but the declared Enemy of Informers, the Mob, soon came to her Assistance, released her, and; more moderate than the Soho Mob, disciplined him only in such a Manner as just to leave him Strength enough to run for his Life, which however he very narrowly saved; so that indeed 'tis a Doubt whether the Picadilly or Soho Mob was most, or rather least, merciful; since this last Informer might be better formed to endure Flagellation than the other; and therefore be more obliged to Nature than to any Tenderness he met with, for the Preservation of his invaluable Life.

Tuesday Afternoon, the Body of a Man, meanly dressed, was taken out of the Narrow River, by Sadler's Wells. 'Twas thought he had been robbed, and then toss'd into the River, some Marks of Violence appearing on his Head. He was carried to Clerkenwell Church yard, to be exposed in order to be owned.

Wednesday Morning the Body of an ancient Woman, cleanly dressed, was taken out of the Canal in St. James's Park. 'Tis imagined she drowned herself, no Violence appearing, and her Crutch Stick found on the Grass by the Side of the Canal.

Wednesday Morning the House of Mr. Brooks at Camberwell was broke open, and robbed of Plate and Linnen to a great Value.

Friday 7-Night a dreadful Fire broke out in a Bakehouse at Ramsay in Hampshire, which consumed that and four Dwelling-houses, before it was put out.

On Monday last a mad Ox run into the Shop of Mr. Pierson, a Poulterer in Forestroet, which broke all the Windows, forced his Way down Stairs, and did Damage to the Amount of 10 l. before he could be got into the Street again.

We are informed, that on Monday last a noted Boxer fell under the same Misfortune as one of his Antagonists did some Time since, who was said to have died of a Fever, tho' in Reality it was of a Wound he received in the Shoulder, in robbing a Gentleman's Coach.

Yesterday se'nnight in the Evening, between seven and eight o'Clock, Mr. Cole a Northamptonshire Gentleman, with an Attorney of Clement's Inn, attended by a Servant, were robbed in the Lower Street Islington, of their Money, Watches, Horses and Pistols, by six Footpads.

Yesterday se'nnight were committed to the Gatehouse by Thomas Ellys, Esq; of New Palace Yard, Westminster. Joseph Watters and Edward Eckett, on a violent Suspicion of privately stealing from the Person of Whitman Bailey, eighteen Guineas and a half, a Silver Watch, &c. On Saturday they made an attempt to break out of the Jail, but were discovered by a Person who was going to give them Sustenence. They made a bold Resistance, and endeavoured to destroy the Turnkeys with an Iron Bar, but were overcome by superior Force. The one proves to be a Person who was about four Years sentenced for Transportation, but made his Escape at Black Friars as he was going into the Lighter.

Mr. Durand, Minister here from France, lately delivered to the Ministry a Declaration from his Court upon the Subject of the Situation of Affairs in the North, importing, that his most Christian Majesty hath nothing more at Heart than to maintain Peace and cause it to subsist throughout Europe; but that if the Efforts of his Most Christian Majesty to this Salutary End should not have the desired Success and that the Sweds shou'd require from France the Executron of certain Treaties, his Most Christian Majesty had however resolved to fulfil his Engagements with the utmost Punctuality.

The Answer given to the above Declaration was, that his Britannic Majesty was not less desirous than his Most Christian Majesty, of seeing the Peace long continue throughout Europe, and that no Pains would be wanting on his Part to prevent any thing from troubling it's Repose. And we are assured, that the Court has dispatched Couriers with the French Declaration, and his Majesty's Intention on that Head, to the Courts of Vienna and Petersburgh.

We learn by a private Letter from Florence, dated the 15th of March, that abundance of People continue to die there suddenly, which occasions very great Terror, inasmuch as the Physicians seem to be absolutely at a Loss as to the Nature of these Diseases, and have already declared that they are not any kind of Apoplexies.

We learn from Honover, that the Weather was so extreme cold from the 10th to the 28th of March, that Vines, Figs, Peaches, Apricots, and other tender Fruit Trees that were not covered in Time, are entirely frozen and spoil'd.

The same Powers have been assigned the Stadtholder, in his Diploma, constituting him Governor-General of the East-India Company, as are usually employed in those Instruments by which Guardians are assigned to Persons in their Non-age.

Whitehall, March 25. The King has been pleas'd to order a new Commission to be passed under the great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, constituting and appointing John Ponsonby, Robert Trevor, William Bristow, Henry Cavendish, Frederick Frankland, and John Bourke, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of the Revenues of Excise there; and also for constituting and appointing the said John Ponsonby, Robert Trevor, William Bristow Henry Cevendish, William Champneys, Frederick Frankland, and John Bourke, Esqrs. to be Chief Commissioners and Governors of and for all and every other Revenues in the said Kingdom.

From the Paris A-la-main April 4.

The last Advices we have received from Genoa, bearing Date the 24th of last Month, inform us, that the Affairs of Corsica are like to have a very good Turn; that by Letters from Bastia, of the 13th it appears, that the Marquis de Cursay has obtained all that he could possibly desire from the Inhabitants of Balagna, who have put into the Hands of the King the Towers of Isola, Rosso and Caldano; at the same Time Possession was taken by two detachments of the King's Troops, of the Posts of Belgodere and Monticello, in the Centre of the Country of Balagna, and a small Tax imposed upon every Hearth, the produce of which is to be applied towards repairing the Roads, and the Construction of two new Bridges.

A Report prevails here, that the young Chevalier de St. George is gone to Poland, in order to take Possession of a considerable Estate, and that he will marry there a Princess of his own Family.

On Tuesday Night a Man got into the Chamber of the Parish Priest of St. John de Lateran, with an Intent to murder him while he was asleep; but the Curate wakened upon the first Wound that he received, and defended himself for some Time against the Assassin, who, after endeavouring with all his Force to strangle him, and giving him two other Wounds, made his escape over the Roof of the House, and took Shelter in that of a Physician, not far distant, where he was seiz'd; none of the Wounds which the Curate received are very dangerous.

The Marquis de Dreux, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, and Lieutenant General of the King's Armies, died here on the 26th of last Month, in the 72d Year of his Age.

Letters from Corsica intimade, that the Rebel Mara, who had retired with the Piedmontese to Savona, was returned to that Island, and was exciting the People to revolt against France, apprehending that by the Instigation of the Marquis de Cursay, they would put themselves again under the Dominion of the Republick.

The King has given Orders that the fineſt Men ſhall be choſen out of the reform'd Grenadiers, of whom a Regiment is intended to be compoſed, which his Majeſty deſigns to preſent to the Infanta for her Guard. This Regiment will be new Cloathed and accoutred at the Expence of the State; but as ſoon as they ſhall be out of the Kingdom, they are to be maintained by the Court of Parma.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Briſtol, March 25. Laſt Tueſday were committed to Newgate James Pollock, for robbing Mr. William Bailey on the Highway, in the County of Somerſet, of eight Shillings; and committing ſeveral other Robberies in the Country. And

William Lockyer, for ſtealing four Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, the Property of Mr. Nicholas Kellaway.

The above Highwayman was the Lieutenant of the Tygris Privateer of this Port, which took ſeveral conſiderable Prizes.

Canterbury, March 25. On Wedneſday laſt was committed to Maidſtone Jail, by Samuel Malcher, Eſq; William Freeman, charged on the Oath of Mordant Hill, on Suſpicion of breaking open a Buroe in his Dwelling Houſe at Goſport, in the County of Southampton, and feloniouſly ſtealing thereout, and carrying 125l. and upwards, the Property of Benjamin Newton, Richard Hill, ſen. and Richard Hill, jun.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 20. Yeſterday Morning was apprehended in the Graſs-Market, and committed Priſoner to the City Guard, one elſpet Moodie, who abſconded upon John Hudd, formerly mentioned, his being committed to Priſon for debauching ſeveral young Girls, which ſhe, as Bawd, 'tis ſaid, procured him.

They write from Dumfries, that ſome Days ago two Gentlemen riding in Company with two Ladies about a Mile from this Place, were attacked by two Highwaymen, who robbed the Gentlemen of what Money they had, a Watch, and made off. At parting they deſired they would remember them to their Friends at Dumfries, and ſhew what Regard they had for the Female Sex.

Yeſterday died here of a ſhort Illneſs, Mr. David Couper, of New Grange.

Edinburgh March 13. We hear that —— M'Donald of Bariſdale was lately apprehended near Fort Auguſtus, and is now in the Way to this Place, under the Eſcort of two Companies of the Kings Troops.

Yeſterday one Iſabel Fraſer, was drummed thro' the City for Theft; which had no manner of Effect upon her Conduct, for within a few Hours after ſhe ſtole ſeven Pair of Blankets, and was taken into Cuſtody again this Morning.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ITALY.

Venice, Mar. 6. *O. S.* A Treaty has been concluded by the Powers in in Italy for reducing Algiers, in which the King of the Two Sicilies engages to ſend ſix Men of War, under Spaniſh Colours, to prevent giving Umbrage to the Porte.

FRANCE.

Verſailles, April 3. *N. S.* This Day being Holy Thurſday, the King heard a Sermon preached by the Abbe Verez, Doctor of the Sorbonne, and Biſhop of Autum gave the Abſolution; after which his Majeſty waſhed the Feet of 12 poor People, and ſerved them at Table. The Count de Charolois, performing the Functions of Great Maſter of the King's Houſhold, put himſelf at the Head of the Maitres de Hotel, who preceeded the Service. The Diſhes were carried by the Dauphin, the Duke de Chatres, the Prince of Conde, the Count de Clermont, the Prince de Conti, the Count de la March, the Prince de Combes, the Count d'Eu, the Duke de Penthievre and the Principal Officers of his Majeſty's Houſehold.

Paris, Mar. 17. *O. S.* A Perſon is lately arrived here from Africa, who has brought with him three Oſtriches; they are ſeven Feet high, and carry a Man upon their Backs like a Horſe; they are exceeding Swift, and will go four or five Paris Leagues in an Hour; they eat thirty-five or forty Pound Weight of Victuals, in a Day, conſiſting of Bread, Fruits, or Garden Stuff, without ever Drinking; and they even eat Stones, Iron, and Steel. They write from Liſle, that M. Moreau de Sechelles has caus'd the Hangman to be put in Priſon for ſtripping the Spy Fontaubon before he was brought to the Place of Execution, becauſe it's pretended, that by that means he intended to prevent his being known. 'Tis added, that Fontauban before he was executed, deſired to ſee his Son, a Child about ſix Years of Age; and that when he was brought he gave him eighty Louis d'Ors, being all the Fruits of his Roguery he had left.

Paris, Mar. 18. *O. S.* Whe are informed that there has been an Inſurrection at Thoulohſe as well as Bourdeaux, on account of the Tenth Penny; the Collecting which Duty has been forbidden by the Parliament of the Province.

Paris, April 5, *N. S.* We have not hitherto receiv'd any Accounts from the Sieu Dupleix, Commander in Chief of the Eſtabliſhments of the Eaſt India Company, of the later Date than the 28th of Auguſt. We have therefore barely an Account from an Officer of the very firſt Steps taken by the Engliſh, in the Deſign formed by them againſt Pondicherry. He informs us, that Admiral Boſcawen having made his Approaches on the Side of Archiovak, had attacked with 1500 regular Troops and 2000 Blacks, the retrenched Camp which the French had there for ſix Months, and which the Sypays were truſted to defend; that theſe People, though they had Orders to make only a few Diſcharges of ſmall Arms and then retrre to a Body of Troops poſted at Ariancoupan, had nevertheleſs ſuſtained the Attack with the greateſt Intrepidity, and repulſed the Aſſailants three Times, not without a very conſiderable Loſs; that the Orders to the Sypays for retiring being repeated, they had a very good Retreat; that this firſt Chek had diſcouraged the Black Troops in the Engliſh Service very much, and that the Engliſh themſelves were not a little diſperited by their Miſcarriage in their Attack upon the Fort of Ariancoupan, of which they endeavoured to make themſelves Maſters, without having either Scaling Ladders or Grenades; that this unaccountable Temerity coſt them a Hundred of their braveſt Men, and the greateſt Part of their beſt Officers; that ſince this Action they have been employ'd in erecting a Battery, which Plays at the ſame Time upon the Fort of Ariancoupan and upon the two Batteries erected by the French, which Battery of theirs began to play upon the 28th in the Morning. The Sieur Dupleix gives the higheſt Commendations of the Courage and Conduct of the Sieurs Prevot de la Touche Law, add de la Borderie, who defended Ariancoupan.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, March 8. *O. S.* The Camp which is to be formed in the Province of Jemptie, upon the Confines of Norway, will conſiſt of 12 or 15000 Men, and that in Finland, near Somero, of 35000. The Delecarlians, a very populous Nation, and fit to undergo the Fatigues of War, have offered 16000 Men for the Service of this Kingdom in caſe of need.

Preparations are making in earneſt for a War; the King iſſued Commiſſioners for raiſing ſeveral new Regiments, and made a numerous Promotion of Land and Sea Officers.

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Viz. That TWO Only of theſe moſt eaſy (the Bigneſs of a PEA) to take Little Boluſſes, in Common Venereal Injuries,

And FOUR in Worſe Caſes, Carry off a Venereal Infection, without Telling your Caſe, to any One. ——So that,

What Other Medicines are Long About, and Betray the Perſon into the Bargain, This little Medicine performs a Shorter Way, without any Trouble, making the Perſon Eaſy At Once, tho' Before in Great Miſery, So that Perſons moſt Miſerable, Harraſſ'd with a Running, Scalding of Urine, Cordee, Sores on the Urinary Part, &c have been Soon Privately Well by it.

Price Only 2s Sealed Up, with Full Directions, Along with it, For Thoſe who BUY it. But, It is GIVEN GRATIS,

Without Paying Any Thing at all, for it,

(And, Welcome any Perſon, is SO for Nothing to have it)

To Thoſe, Mention'd in the Chapter, Under the Title, Of Having this Bolus GIVEN Them GRATIS, in the Above-mentioned Venereal and GLEET Treatiſe,

Which is Given Gratis, At Dr. Ruſſell's Houſe,

In the Parlour, Strait Forward Facing the Entry. In at the GREEN HATCH, againſt Gray's Inn, HOLBORN.

Where, is alſo GIVEN GRATIS,

The New THEE and THOU

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